

FOR THE EAGLE.

A Collation of News from All Over the World.

A Feast of Political, Commercial and General Intelligence, Thoroughly sifted for Eagle Readers.

Four Will Die.

Ten men were fearfully burned by a mass of molten steel Wednesday afternoon at the Kings, Gilbert & Warner steel plant at Middletown, O. Four of them cannot live. Thirty or more others were slightly burned. The workmen were just preparing to pour a large vessel containing 5,000 pounds of molten steel when the hydraulic apparatus for moving the vessel gave way, precipitating the white-hot metal to the pit below, in and about which there were about sixty men at work. A fearful explosion occurred, followed by an immense cloud of steam, which was plainly visible for several miles, occasioned by the hot metal falling into the water below. The excited workmen from the other parts of the mill bravely dashed into the very pit to rescue their comrades. Frenzied cries of pain rent the air. Surgeons from Pomeroy and Middletown were at once summoned and all possible care given the sufferers, who were at once removed to their homes. N. M. Peterson, the superintendent of the works, declined to discuss the horrible affair.

COKE WAS RENDEWED.

Mob of Strikers Drove Out the Men at the Youngstown Works.

War has begun again in the coke region and the situation Wednesday was most critical. Rioting and raiding were the program from early morning, and fierce battles were fought by the strikers on the part of the companies. The first indication of trouble was in the form of an armed mob of 400 strikers which assembled at 7:30 at the Youngstown works of the H. C. Frick Company. About sixty coke drawers were in the pit, when at a given signal, the strikers swooped down upon the plant from every direction. The workers fled for shelter to the company's store, which was guarded by only six employees. The 400 huns demanded that the workers be given up. This was refused at first, but after several attacks the men were surrendered. They were treated to all sorts of insults and some of them beaten with clubs. Sheriff Wilhelm was notified at once and started for the scene of the riot. The strikers had left for the Leersburg, taking the Youngstown workers with them. The sheriff gave chase with twenty deputies, overtook the mob and ordered them to disperse. The leader of the rioters answered that they were on the public highway and had equal rights with the sheriff. A deputy took charge of one of the men, when the strikers surrounded the posse and forced the authorities to give him up. The sheriff's force then fell back and the strikers continued the march toward Leersburg. At the Youngstown works an attempt was made to shut off the air from the mine, which would have resulted in suffocation and death for the workers.

Wild Week and Death.

Wednesday morning, almost within the mouth of New York harbor, but with a trifling gap between her and safety, the schooner Kate Markey was driven upon Sandy Hook and her crew of seven lost. Eight lives were undoubtedly lost by the going to pieces of the three-master Albert W. Smith, of Providence, of Massachusetts. N. J., early the same morning. Other wrecks are known to have occurred, with fatalities that will swell the total on the Atlantic coast alone to over thirty. The storm was one of the most terrific experienced for years.

Fatal Mistake of an Engineer.

A Panhandle freight train of fifteen cars left the track at Hartford City, Ind., Tuesday night and plunged down an embankment. Killed: A. W. Benning, engine driver; J. A. Tupper, engineer; and, fatally, C. F. Tucker, boiler maker. The accident was caused by the engineer running into an open switch in the belief that he was on the main track.

Killed a Pair of Fine Horses.

At Philadelphia a telephone wire, which had become covered with an electric wire, dropped on the heads of a pair of fine horses. The shock killed the horses instantly. The struggling and plunging pulled the driver, William Duncan, from his seat to the ground between the horses, where he was not only shocked by the current but injured by the struggling horses.

Oklahoma Stage Held Up.

The stage running between Okemah and Watonga, O. T., was held up Tuesday night by three men armed with Winchester. Two passengers, named Elias Cooch and Dwight Gillespie, were taken to the hold for \$500 and two gold watches. The United States mail was not disturbed. After doing the work the robbers rode rapidly away.

Storm in the East.

A storm of great severity in the East has almost completely demoralized the telegraphic system. At Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, the wires fell while in Washington for twenty-four hours there was an incessant downpour of rain, snow and hail, accompanied by winds of considerable velocity.

Mello Takes Rio Grande City.

Dr. Silveira Martins, the Brazilian revolutionist at Montevideo, received a telegram saying that the insurgent forces under Admiral de Mello have occupied Rio Grande City.

Joseph Was Poisoned.

Joseph Shadle, who died suddenly and mysteriously at Fort Stearns Asylum, Washington, was poisoned with strychnine.

Russell Sage to Appeal.

The papers are being prepared in the appeal of Russell Sage from the verdict assessing him in damages to the tune of \$25,000 for making a target of Bookkeeper Laidlaw when Norcross, the anarchist, attempted to blow the financier to pieces with a dynamite bomb.

Foreclosed a Strike.

Members of the Central Building League, Chicago, declared for a lockout and took steps to make it effective. Sentiment throughout the city generally was unfavorable to the action proposed.

Bought in Bad Bonds.

It developed that at least two sales of worthless bonds have been made to the Kansas State Board of Education Commissioners, and the probability is that there are many other wildcat securities in the vaults of the State Treasurer for which cash has been paid out of the school fund.

Their Hare Cut Off.

The bodies of two negroes were found floating in Mulberry creek, about nine miles from Selma, Ala. The two were tied together with a rope and their ears were cut off. They are believed to have been the murderers of Mrs. Jesse Tucker, in Chilton County, several weeks ago.

SEVEN TRAINMEN KILLED.

Locomotive on a Logging Road Derailed with Fearful Results.

Seven men were killed and two fatally injured Monday by the derailling of a locomotive on Maple & Co.'s logging railroad near the town of Whitewater. The accident was caused by a tree being blown across the track just in front of the train, and was unavoidable, as it was too late to stop the engine. The nine men were on their way to dinner and had reached 100 rods from camp when a tree blew down across the track in plain view. The men saw it, but it was too late to stop and the engine struck the tree, shot up into the air, then tumbled down the embankment and new ties bottomed up. The engine had closed the cab and the men were all shut in, as the day was cold and rainy. The train was empty, and the cars, being so light, telescoped and dished the engine, burying the men underneath. The logging camp is situated twelve miles from Whitewater, and as the medical attendants were obliged to drive there the injured men were several hours without medical aid. The engineer's wife is fairly crazy with her loss and the scene at the logging camp is one indescribable. This is one of the worst accidents in the history of Michigan logging railroads.

APPREHENSION AT WASHINGTON.

Fears that Coxy's Army Will Cause Trouble When It Is Disbanded.

Residents of Washington, D. C., view the approach of Coxy's army with serious apprehension. The army is daily increasing in numbers and the lowest calculations fix \$500 as its strength when it reaches the capital, and it may be larger. A great many recruits are expected from New York and Philadelphia, and many of the Pennsylvania coke strikers may join. What is more feared, however, is that some bomb-throwers may attach themselves to the army and give free rein to their murderous impulses. A Washington dispatch says there are enough troops in the city and vicinity to take care of ten thousand tramps, and it can be said that all the troops will be ready for instant service when the army reaches the frontiers of the District. The trouble will come when the army disbands. Coxy has said he has no intention of marching his followers away after having made, or tried to make, the demonstration set down in the program.

THE HEROINE FOUND.

Jennie Creek, Aged 9, Will Receive a Medal from France.

Governor McKinley has discovered the identity of a little girl who last summer flagged a railway train and prevented an accident, and upon whom Mme. Irma Gallet, director of the Society of Life Saving, of France, wishes to bestow the decoration of the society. She is Jennie Creek, aged 9 years, daughter of a farmer living near Mill Grove, a station of the Pennsylvania Railway in Indiana. She discovered a bridge near her home on fire and, removing her red flannel skirt, flagged the train. Governor McKinley will suggest to Mme. Gallet that, if she will send him the medal she proposes to present, he will see that it reaches the little heroine.

Diplomas Not Accepted.

The Missouri State Board of Health has refused to accept the diplomas of the fourteen students of the Northwestern Medical College in St. Joseph, Mo., who were graduated a few weeks ago. The Board decided that the apparatus for illustrating chemistry and bacteriology in the college was insufficient. Notice will be given the students to appear before the board for another examination in a short time. The college has been turning out from twelve to fifty physicians each year, and up to this time their diplomas have all been accepted. The course taught in the college is a very short one, and the diplomas of graduates are not accepted in all the States.

Tables Turned in Rhody.

Providence, R. I., dispatch: In last year's election the Democrats secured forty-one members of the House and fourteen in the Senate. This year they elected only three Senators and three Representatives. Gov. R. Russell Brown will have 6,000 plurality in the State. Brown's vote last year was 21,500 and Baker's 25,000. The election of ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore, as United States Senator is apparently assured.

Stanley as a Man Eater.

Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, has been severely criticized in many respects by other explorers of that still very mysterious continent. It remained for Theodore Westmark, a young Scandinavian who made two explorations of the Congo State in Central Africa, under the auspices of King Leopold II of Belgium, to accuse Stanley of having lunched on human flesh to satisfy a morbid curiosity.

Senator Hill Speaks.

Senator Hill made his tariff speech Monday. He covered the whole policy of the administration, but particularly made an exhaustive and bitter attack on the income-tax section, which he denounced as un-American and un-Democratic, and as certain to result in injury to the laboring classes not directly affected by its provisions.

Totally Injured in a Runaway.

In a runaway at Shelbyville Mrs. Charles Tanner and daughter were thrown from their vehicle and received fatal injuries. A piece of Mrs. Tanner's scalp as large as a person's hand was removed in the accident. She died shortly after being taken to a hospital. The horses took flight at the holing of an umbrella.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	4.00	4.25	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	3.00	3.25	3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	22	23	24
EGGS—No. 1.	18	19	20
POTATOES—Per Bu.	50	51	52
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
DETROIT.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
MILWAUKEE.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	3.25	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	2.25	2.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	62	63	64
CORN—No. 2.	28	29	30
RYE—No. 2.	50	51	52

VERY COSTLY CHESSMEN.

Paul Morphy's Famous Price Set Which Cost \$7,500.

A set of chessmen is usually an inexpensive thing, but it may cost as much as a grand piano. Of course, you can get a small set of ordinary boxwood chessmen for a few dollars, a finer set of boxwood and ebony for \$12 or \$15, and a set of "Staunton" chessmen, of the best African ivory, large size, for \$750. And these are all plain sets. If you indulge in fancy carving, and have your set made to order from a special design and finely mounted, it may cost anywhere from \$100 to \$300. For a really expensive set, however, you will probably choose the precious metals, and there is absolutely no limit to the cost, says the New York Mail and Express.

Probably one of the finest sets ever made was the set presented to Paul Morphy in 1859 by friends in this city and Brooklyn, which is now owned by a New York merchant. The pieces are of solid gold and silver, carved and chased in exquisite designs. They are mounted on bases of red cornelian, the gold pieces representing civilization, the silver ones barbarism. The gold king is a statuette four inches high, weighing three ounces. He is in royal robes, bears an imperial globe upon his head, a sword and shield in his hand, while a crown and scepter lie at his feet.

The bishops are in full panoply, while the knights are represented as prancing horses, with eyes of rubies. The castle follows the Chinese design, being an elephant bearing a howdah, on which is perched an eagle with outspread wings. Both elephant and bird have eyes of brilliant rubies. The piece weighs five ounces, or as much as eighty gold dollars. The pawns are statuettes two and one-half inches high, representing Roman soldiers.

The silver pieces are equally ornate in design. The king is represented as a leader like Alaric, wearing a bull's hide and winged helmet, while his shield bears the inscription, "Liberty." The other pieces are similar in design to the gold, except that the pawns are rude warriors armed with clubs.

The board has a body of rosewood, inlaid with silver; the squares are of mother-of-pearl and ebony. In each corner is a laurel wreath of gold encircling the letters P. M. An inscription on one side reads as follows:

TO PAUL MORPHY
A Recognition of His Genius and a
Testimony to His Character
From His Friends and Admirers in
New York and Brooklyn
New York, 1859.

On the other side of the board is a list of the fourteen champions, all from the different countries, whom Morphy had defeated. Every detail of the set is finished as finely as possible, the figures being chased under a microscope. It was made by a New York firm of silversmiths and cost \$2,500. It was presented to Morphy, fresh from his European triumphs, in the chapel of the University of the City of New York, John Van Buren, son of the President, making the presentation speech. After Morphy's death it was sold with his effects in New Orleans, and so came back to this city.

Gall Flies.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of the gall fly is, that different species acting on the same tree produce totally different results. Thus, one of them puncturing the wild rose gives rise to one of those moss pretty moss-like tufts which so frequently adorn it. Another on the same plant produces round growths resembling currants in size and form. A much greater variety of form is produced on the oak tree.

No fewer than fifty species of gall fly, indeed, are said to produce their peculiar forms of growth upon it. One of the most common is that which produces the marble gall. This gall is produced on the twigs in the form of round bodies, soft and green at first, afterward brown and woody. The familiar oak apple is of more irregular shape, and pretty colored red and yellow like a fruit. Of a similar shape to the marble gall, but softer, and of a pretty red color, where exposed to the sun, the cherry gall, round, and often appearing in clusters on the male catkins of the oak, is known as the currant gall. Still more remarkable, perhaps, is the artichoke gall. In this case the gall fly has laid its egg in the center of a bud, and the vegetative growth, though disturbed, has asserted itself in a systematic manner. The oval body in the center, containing the egg or grub, is covered with a series of imbrications or overlapping scales, so that the whole bears a striking resemblance to the involucre of a thistle.—Chambers's Journal.

The One Original Gift.

When one hears of a Washington bride who has to find shelving for thirteen dozen of decorated china plates and thirty-three bon-bon dishes, one wishes for a little more originality on the part of givers. A check is always original. Needlework is coming in as bridal gifts; house and table linen in carved chests—nothing could be more welcome. But even this should not be overdone. It is barely possible to have too many doilies and table centers, luxurious and gratifying as these dainty bits of napery are. A French countess recently presented to her bride not only an heirloom lace handkerchief, but a beautiful bedspread in finest cambric and costly lace. In the middle of the spread was embroidered the family coat of arms. Now a counterpart of the sort worked by the bride's young friends would be a treasure, indeed, and would last, as only linen cambric does last, for a lifetime.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Story of Gladstone.

Mr Gladstone, as a rule, is the model of punctuality at dinner-time both as a host and a guest. Last summer, however, while staying at the house of one of his wealthiest supporters, recently made a Baronet, in the neighborhood of Norwich, Mr Gladstone did for once keep both the host and the other guests waiting in the dining-room for several minutes after the servant had announced dinner. At last the Premier entered the room, smiling and rubbing his

hands benevolently. Looking all around he inquired in his most genial tones: "Are we all here?" At the host happened to have accumulated a large fortune by the manufacture of mustard those present were for a moment inclined to unjustly suspect our revered Premier of perpetrating a pun at his entertainer's expense.—London Court Journal.

What Causes Thunder?

The generally-accepted theory of the cause of thunder never satisfied me," said a well-known physician. "It seems to me that, instead of being caused by the vacuum produced by the electric bolt going through the atmosphere, it would be more plausible to attribute it to the reverse of contraction—to expansion. I mean that the facts attending the phenomenon of thunder are such as to warrant my putting forth the theory that the cause of it is the explosion of the oxygen produced by the action of the electricity upon the air. One of the arguments in favor of this theory is the great amount of ozone to be found in the atmosphere after a thunder storm. Then, if it is a conclusion of the air rushing into the vacuum that caused the noise, heat would be produced, whereas after every peal of thunder you will notice a sheet of rain falls, showing that instead of heat being produced the atmosphere must get colder to produce the great condensation. I can not conceive how electricity passing through the atmosphere could create a vacuum great enough to make a noise like thunder. This theory came to me many years ago, before electricity was so generally used. Now the fact of being able to transmit electricity through a solid iron wire without even heating it seems to justify my theory regarding the formation of a vacuum."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

About Fiber in Iron.

Reference is frequently made in technical papers to the fiber of iron and steel and relative strength of these metals when the same is injured in manufacture. Either this is a misnomer—the fiber of iron—or else a very curious transformation takes place in the manufacture of it. There is certainly no fiber in iron ore, the most enthusiastic critic will admit that, and none has ever been discovered in the pig metal reduced from the ore. Where then does it come from? We are told by men who have given the subject attention and are competent observers that the fiber of iron, so-called, is caused by the impurities in it not eliminated during its conversion from ore to the finished bar. This is to say that minute particles of silica, clinker, what not, are drawn out with the rod or bar and separate the contiguous masses, so that the structure resembles, or really becomes fibrous in character. There is no question but that plate iron or bar iron is stronger in the direction of its length; test strains show a more or less tenuous silky structure, which, for want of a better name, is called "fiber." Whether this is due to its strength is open to question. Low grade steel of the same, or nearly the same carbonization as iron, shows a close crystalline structure, and no fiber at all yet it is stronger than iron.—The Engineer.

A Tough Case.

I once had a case (said a member of the bar) against a man in the country, which was as clear as daylight in my favor, but, by the cunning of his lawyer, he had contrived to avoid coming to trial for about two years. At last the case was called, late in the term and late in a hot day, the court and jury tired and impatient. I stated the facts, produced the evidence, which was all on my side; the judge asked the counsel whether they wished to argue the case, stating that he hardly thought it necessary in so plain a matter. The lawyers agreed to submit it without argument, the jury went out and immediately returned a verdict for the defendant. As soon as the court adjourned, I sought the foreman of the jury, and asked him how, in the name of common sense, they came to render such a verdict. "Why, you see," said he, "we didn't think much of the lawyer against you, and it wasn't strange he didn't have anything to say; but, 'Squire, the fact is we thought you was about one of the smartest lawyers in the country, and if you couldn't find nothing to say on your side, it must be a pretty hard case, so we had to go against you!"

Gowns and the Heart.

A doctor has made an experiment to determine the influence on woman of tight clothing as regards the action of the heart. The test was the running of 440 yards in loose gymnasium garments and covering the same distance with the corsets on. The running time was 2:30 for each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression followed the test on the second trial was made the next day. Before beginning the running the average heart impulse was eighty-four beats to the minute. After running the above-named distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute, the average natural waist girth being twenty-five inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise and the average girth of waist was reduced to twenty-four inches. The same distance was run in the same time by girl and immediately afterward the average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute.

Knew Where the Money Was.

Crimsonbeak—That young boy of Bacon's is a bright one. "Yes," said What's he been doing now? Why, the little Egart boy asked him to play steam cars and the Bacon boy said he'd be the receiver.—Yonkers Statesman.

A GRAY fox on the farm of Thomas Finnegan, near West Chester, Pa., is on good terms with a lot of young beagle dogs, which Mr. Finnegan is raising. The animal plays with the dogs and sleeps in the same pen with them.

AFTER children have passed the colic stage, you can please their father by complimenting them.

CONSIDERING how poor the new year is, it is dressed in very pretty clothes.

ON THE OCEAN'S BED.

Perilous but Highly Interesting Life of a Diver.

Exploration in the bed of the ocean is one of the most interesting of occupations, for the waters abound in all kinds of the most beautiful and incredible of animal and vegetable life, and the study of these queer formations of animals and inanimate nature is one of intense pleasure. Around the diver, now generally furnished with incandescent lamps, to light up the caverns of the deep, all kinds of fishes swarm. Strange creatures peep into the windows of his helmet, grinning and blinking in a horrible manner; huge eels beat against his legs, and crabs and lobsters snap



at his diving suit. Some of these queer creatures of the deep have horns and wing-shaped fins, and many are variegated in color. Sometimes the dreadful octopus or the sword fish is encountered, and then the diver abandons all hope. In places in the ocean there are many square miles of peculiar vegetation; in other places the bed of the ocean is as smooth as that of a floor. It is when a diver works on the wreck of some submerged vessel, bringing to the surface the bodies of the dead, that he is face to face with scenes that send a shudder through his heart.

A SUMMER HOUSE.

An Artistic One Can Be Built at Small Expense.

It pays, even in dollars and cents, to make one's home attractive, but it also pays much better in the increased comfort and enjoyment that is afforded every member of the family when the home is attractive, says the American Agriculturist. An attractive home, it may be said, that can be secured at small expense, if one has a little taste, and will devote some of his extra moments to the work of beautifying his home and its surroundings. Directly in this line is the construction of such a summer house as is shown in the illustration. Such a house will make a magnificent play room for the children, a cool summer sewing room for the mother, and a place to rest and read for any member of the family. It is built in the form of an octagon, and has a dining, shingled roof, and matched siding where the sides are boarded.



ATTRACTIVE SUMMER HOUSE.

If vines are made to grow over the sides the beauty of the structure as an ornament to one's grounds will be greatly enhanced. The whole building should be stained to secure the best effect, the roof being of a darker color than the sides, and a color to contrast harmoniously with them. Such a building could have window sashes fitted to it, and covers made to put over its lattice work, which it would serve as a pleasant play room for children on sunny winter days.

Rock Emery Millstones.

Important advantages are claimed for the rock emery millstones, the hardest of all stones except the diamond, that are now being introduced, by which is accomplished the pulverization, cheaply, of many hard substances that have heretofore been reduced only at much expense of wear and tear, and by slow and tedious processes. Rock emery millstones possess the advantage, it is asserted, of reducing at once the hardest rocks, as well as softer substances, grinding all to any degree of fineness; heat does emery no harm, and one of the remarkable properties mentioned of these stones is their ability to run cool; they also form the most rapid grinder known, besides being as much more durable than other millstones, as they exceed them in hardness, and the face of an emery millstone is never dressed. Again, they are made to take the place of all other millstones without any changes in the mill, and it is stated that, wherever other stones are used, millstones of this description will do better work, at less cost, and last much longer.—Sun.

An Oversight.

At sea, as most people know, time, instead of being reckoned by hours, is divided into "watches" of four hours each. From four o'clock to six, and from six to eight, there are half-divisions, nautically termed "dog-watches."

In an insurance case the counsel asked an old sailor at what time of day a certain collision occurred, and received the reply, "About the middle of the first dog-watch."

In summing up the case the barrister enlarged upon the information thus imparted, as follows:

"You can imagine, gentlemen of the jury, the care which existed on this occasion, when, as appears from one of the plaintiff's own witnesses, this valuable ship and her cargo, and the lives of passengers and crew, were intrusted to what, gentlemen?—why, to the mere watch of a dog!"

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